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SOURCE

Slovenski Porocevalec.

INTRODUCE BUILDING MATERIAL INDUSTRY INNOVATIONS

INSTITUTE DEVELOPS VACUUM CONCRETE -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 129, 1 Jun 50

In the Building Material Institute in Ljubljana, Engr Marijan Ferjan has been experimenting for a year on new types of building material. This institute has its laboratories in the Artificial Stone Enterprise buildings on Tyrseva Cesta.

Because the personnel of this institute has increased greatly, a new modern institute will be erected soon in the vicinity of the stadium. The institute will have a large assembly shop where even prefabricated houses will be assembled for testing purposes.

In the old shops of the institute, a new type of concrete was developed by Yugoslav experts, which they call foamy or vacuum concrete.

This type of concrete is almost four times lighter than ordinary concrete. Vacuum concrete is made in special airless containers where the concrete rises like bread and becomes gradually lighter. Finally it becomes so light that it can float on water. This domestically made vacuum concrete is only slightly inferior to ordinary heavy concrete. It will be possible to produce plates, pillars, and other construction parts serially from vacuum concrete in large vacuum containers. Because of its light weight, it will be mainly used as building material for high structures and for prefabricated houses.

The institute also has developed water resistant heraclite, which consists of wood shavings and small amounts of cement. The mixture is held together by a magnesium oxide preparation.

Thus far, Yugoslavia has not produced heraclite because of a lack of magnesium oxide. However, magnesium oxide is now extracted in salt works from sea water. Heraclite is mainly used for walls. Though heraclite plates are thin, they are heat and sound resistant. Walls of prefabricated houses also will be made of vacuum gypsum, which is produced similarly to vacuum concrete.

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The institute is also developing a kind of building material which consists of sawdust, cement, and chemicals. It will be used in the form of plates for the walls, ceilings, and floors of conventional and prefabricated buildings.

The institute also tests building materials for power plants and factories in Slovenia.

PREFABRICATED HOUSE FACTORY BEGINS OPERATION -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 182, 21 May 50

Because of the great shortage of housing for railroad workers, the Yugo-slav Railroad Administration has decided to construct five prefabricated house factories. The first of these factories was built recently in Naklo near Kranj, Slovenia. This factory, which was built in 3 months, will begin operation on 1 June 1950. The factory consists of two large workshops, each 100 meters long and 21 meters wide, a warehouse for cement and finished products, a workshop for iron parts and fixtures, and a pattern shop.

The houses which the factory at Naklo will construct will not be temporary buildings. They will be fairly large two-story prefabricated houses, constructed according to the system of Architect Todic in Belgrade.

Most of these houses will contain eight apartments, while some of them will have four. Each apartment will have one or two rooms with a kitchen and auxiliary rooms.

The factory is scheduled to produce its first 15 prefabricated houses between 1 June 1950 and the end of the year. Four of these will be rour-apartment houses and 11 will be eight-apartment houses. Most of these houses will be erected in Ljubljana and in other large railroad centers.

FACTORY MANUFACTURES NEW INSULATING PRODUCTS -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 130, 2 Jun 50

Production at the "Industrija Bitumenskih Izdelkov v Ljubljani" (Bituminous Products Enterprise in Ljubljana) has improved considerably during the past few

The enterprise has begun to produce a better quality cardboard, even while utilizing less bitumen. The new method will enable the factory to save 2.5 million dinars per year.

The factory also produces insulators against moisture, water, and sound. Soon it will begin the production of phenol, varnishes for the protection of iron, a special rubberoid cardboard for roofing, and light insulating bricks for industrial furnaces. Its branch factory, which has various shops in the Jesenice Ironworks, began on 15 April 1950 to produce slag wool from slag, for insulating boilers and steam pipes.

ISTRIAN BRICK FACTORY BEGINS PRODUCTION -- Slovenski Porocevalec, No 135, 8 Jun 50

Koper, 7 June (Tanjug) -- In the vicinity of Sicjole, Istria, a new brick factory began production recently. It will produce from 14,000 to 16,000 bricks per day.

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